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Martine Alhenc-Gelas, Marianne Canonico, Pierre-Emmanuel Morange,
Joseph Emmerich

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Original Article

PROTEIN S INHERITED QUALITATIVE DEFICIENCY: NOVEL MUTATIONS AND PHENOTYPIC INFLUENCE

M Alhenc Gelas*, \$

M Canonico**

PE Morange***, \$\$

J Emmerich****, \$

for the GEHT genetic thrombophilia group

* Hématologie biologique, AP-HP, Hôpital Européen Georges Pompidou, Paris, France

** INSERM Unit 780, Cardiovascular Epidemiology section, Villejuif, France

*** INSERM, Unit 626, Marseille, France

\$\$ Laboratoire d'Hématologie, CHU Timone, Marseille, France

**** Médecine Vasculaire-HTA, AP-HP, Hôpital Européen Georges Pompidou, Paris, France

\$ INSERM Unit 765, Paris, France

Correspondence to :

Dr M Alhenc-Gelas, Service d'hématologie biologique, Hôpital Européen Georges Pompidou, 20-40 rue Leblanc, 75908 Paris cedex 15, France, phone: 33(1)56093938, fax : 33(1)56093393, martine.alhenc-gelas@egp.aphp.fr

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ABSTRACT

Background: Only few mutations associated with qualitative protein S deficiency have been already described. Sensitivity and specificity for type II *PROS1* mutations of commercially available reagents for measuring PS activity are not well established. Whether these mutations are significant risk factors for thrombosis remains an unresolved question. **Methods:** In order to address the first point, we present and discuss the results of *PROS1* analysis performed in the 30 probands with type II PS inherited deficiency suspicion and 35 relatives, studied in our laboratory between 2000 and 2008. In order to investigate the influence of type II mutations on the coagulability level, thrombin generation tests were performed on plasma from 102 *PROS1* type II, type I/III, or PS Herleen mutation heterozygous carriers and controls. **Results:** Mutations (12 novel, 6 already described) which likely explain the qualitative phenotype, were found in 27 (90%) among the 30 probands studied. In relatives, 78% of heterozygotes presented with a type II phenotype. An APC resistance phenotype was documented in type II and type I/III defects heterozygous carriers; however, the effect of type II was milder than the effect of type I/III PS mutations. **Conclusions:** PS functional assay (Staclot PS, Stago) was efficient in screening for *PROS1* type II defects, particularly in probands. A significant positive influence of type II mutations on ex vivo thrombin generation was demonstrated. However, whether these mutations increase the risk of venous thromboembolism requires further investigation.

INTRODUCTION

Protein S (PS) is a cofactor of activated protein C (APC) in the proteolytic inactivation of blood coagulation factors Va (FVa) and VIIIa (FVIIIa), thus providing a negative feedback on thrombin generation and making the APC/PS pathway essential for normal haemostasis. The anticoagulant activity of PS might also be direct, *i.e* independent of APC, as PS is also a nonenzymatic cofactor for tissue factor pathway inhibitor (TFPI) in the inhibition of factor Xa (FXa), and in addition, directly limits thrombin generation by binding to and inhibiting FXa and FVa in the prothrombinase complex [1].

PS deficiency (MIM:#176880) is a recognized genetic risk factor for venous thromboembolism (VTE) [2]. It is an autosomal dominant trait with incomplete penetrance and variable clinical and biochemical expression, which affects 2% to 10% of patients with thrombosis in Caucasian populations [3]. It could be more frequent in Asian populations [4]. According to plasma levels of total PS (TPS), free PS (FPS) antigen and PS activity (PSA), three types of PS deficiency are defined: type I and III are quantitative deficiencies; type II or qualitative PS deficiency is characterized by normal FPS level and reduced PSA, and therefore a decreased PSA/FPS ratio due to the presence of a dysfunctional variant in plasma. Type II deficiency seems rather uncommon; to the best of our knowledge only sixteen mutations able to explain impaired PS APC cofactor activity have been found in patients with a type II phenotype, and no case of PS-deficient subject with impaired direct anticoagulant activity has been reported so far; most type II mutations are unsurprisingly located at positions known to be important for the protein function, *i.e*: in the propeptide cleavage site (p.Arg40Leu, p.Arg41His) [5] [amino acid numbering using the HUGO recommendations], in the GLA domain (p.Lys50Glu, p.Gly52Asp,

p.Thr78Met) [5, 6], in the thrombin sensitive loop (TSR) (p.Arg101Cys) [7] and in the epidermal-growth factor (EGF) like domains, [p.Thr144Asn in EGF1, in EGF2 p.Asp157Gly, p.Cys175Phe, and p.Lys196Glu in EGF2, p.Cys217Tyr, p.Tyr225Cys in EGF3, p.Ile244-Asp245 del in EGF4] [5, 8, 9, 10]. A substitution in the donor splice site of intron 5 (c.469+5G>A) leading to exon 5 skipping induces full loss of EGF1 [5]. In addition, two natural missense mutations at position 95, p.Gly95Glu and p.Gly95Arg were reported in patients with mild decrease in the PSA/FPS ratio [5]. Type II PS inherited deficiency could be in fact more frequent than generally considered since PS functional assay is performed by a minority of laboratories in the screening for PS deficiency; the reason for measuring FPS level rather than PSA is “historical” due to insufficient specificity of the first generation of commercial PS activity assays. Moreover, no commercial reagent allowing direct PS activity measurement are available. However, it would be important to include searching for type II variants in thrombophilia screening if these variants do increase risk of thrombosis.

The two objectives of the present study were: 1) to assess the usefulness of Staclot PS (Stago, Asnières, France) for screening for type II inherited deficiency; this assay is based on modified activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT). Diluted patient plasma is added to PS-depleted plasma in the presence of purified APC and factor Va, therefore the assay measures the APC dependent activity of PS; and 2) to gain insight on phenotypical consequences of *PROS1* type II mutations. We report the results of *PROS1* analyses performed in the whole group of probands with a suspicion of inherited qualitative PS abnormality studied in our laboratory between 2000 and 2008 and in relatives. We also report the results of thrombin generation tests (TGTs) performed by calibrated automated thrombinography (CAT) [11] on plasma from 76 carriers of distinct *PROS1* mutations, including 26 with type II

defects, and we compare thrombosis history in relatives with type II or type I/III defects.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS

Subjects

Subjects studied were initially referred to specialized French clinical haematology laboratories for thrombophilia screening in the context of unexplained personal or family history of thrombosis. Recording of clinical characteristics of the subjects including objectively confirmed episodes of venous thrombosis (VT) or pulmonary embolism (PE), and screening for biological risk factors for VT (antiphospholipid antibodies, antithrombin, protein C, protein S deficiency, the FV Leiden and the *F2* G20210A mutations) were performed in each centre. Family history of VTE was defined by the occurrence of VT in at least one first degree relative. When an inherited PS deficiency was suspected, DNA and plasma samples, when available, were sent to our laboratory for *PROS1* genotyping. An informed consent authorizing genetic analyses was obtained from every patient, according to the Helsinki declaration.

Genetic study: In the period 2000-2008, we analyzed *PROS1* in 30 probands (14 men, 16 women), mean age 44.7 (extreme values 16-73), in whom a PS inherited qualitative deficiency was suspected and 35 relatives from 15 of these kindreds. Plasma PS activity (PSA) and TPS levels were measured using Staclot PS and Asserachrom TPS reagents (Stago). FPS level was measured using the FPS reagent from Instrumentation Laboratory (Milano, Italy) in two patients and using the Asserachrom FPS kit (Stago) in the others. PS type II inherited deficiency was suspected in probands based on the observation of a persistent decreased or

borderline PSA and abnormal PSA/FPS ratio ($< \text{ or } = 0.80$) in the absence of factors susceptible to induce falsely low Staclot PS level (FVIII $>250\%$ [12], FV Leiden [13], antiphospholipid antibodies..).

TGTs: TGTs were performed on plasma from: 26 subjects heterozygous for type II *PROS1* mutations and 34 subjects with type I/III mutations previously identified by sequencing, one individual with a Multiplex Ligation-dependent Probe Amplification (MLPA) profile suggesting heterozygosity for a complete deletion of the gene, 15 PS Herleen (Ser501Pro) heterozygous carriers, 7 relatives from these families who did not carry the mutation present in their pedigree. They did not receive hormonal treatment and had no other biological risk for thrombosis. The subjects were selected on their genotype and on availability of plasma samples for TGTs. A last group consisted of 19 “healthy subjects” with no personal history of thrombosis and no biological risk factor for VT, studied in our laboratory during the same period, Symptomatic subjects were studied at distance from thrombosis events, at least 1 month after stopping oral anticoagulant treatment.

All samples for PS assessment and thrombin generation work were taken in the absence of anticoagulant treatment.

***PROS1* defects carrying and thrombosis history:** We compared thrombosis history in adult (> 15 years old) relatives from all families with *PROS1* mutations associated with type II (36 relatives from 9 families) or quantitative PS deficiency (47 relatives from 11 families) and no other risk factor for thrombosis studied in our laboratory between 2000 and 2010, for whom full clinical information was available. Mutations responsible for quantitative deficiency were premature stop-codons or missense detrimental mutations already described.

***PROS1* analysis**

In the probands, the exons, the intron-exon boundaries and 700bp of the proximal promoter of the functional gene for PS, *PROS1* (GenelD: 5627, MIM#176880) were studied by direct sequencing as previously described [14, 15]. In family members, gene analysis was restricted to the region found abnormal in the proband. Mutations are numbered according to the HUGO recommendations for mutation nomenclature (<http://www.hgvs.org>) based on the start codon (ATG) of the first translated methionine. Amino-acid numbering according to the ISTH database [5], based on the mature protein, is obtained by subtracting 41 for residues of the mature protein or 42 for residues that belong to signal peptide and propeptide.

Thrombin generation tests

Venous blood was collected on 0.109M sodium citrate in the recruiting centres. Platelet poor plasma was prepared by double-centrifugation for 15mn at 2000-2500g, at temperature between 15 and 22°C, within 2hours from blood sampling, then stored frozen in small aliquots at temperature <-30°C. For every patient, all clotting tests were performed on a unique plasma sample, within 2 hours after thawing. Thrombin generation in the presence or absence of activated protein C (APC) was measured according to the method described by Hemker et al. [11] using the reagents PPP (-a mixture of phospholipids (PL) and tissue factor (TF)-), thrombin calibrator and the fluorogenic substrate FluCa from Thromboscope (Maastricht, Netherlands), following the manufacturer's instructions except for the following modification: thrombin generation was triggered by the addition of 20ul PPP reagent to 80ul plasma in the presence of 5ul APC (10ug/ml) (Hyphen Biomed,

Neuville s/Oise, France) or 5ul 0.15MNaCl. Fluorescence measurements were performed after addition of 20ul of FluCa. Final concentrations of PL and TF in the mixture were 4.8pM TF and 3.9uM PL. The parameters studied were the area under the curve (endogenous thrombin potential: ETP), the lag time, time to peak (PT), peak height and the start tail (ST), time at which thrombin generation has come to an end. Inter-assay coefficients of variation (CV) calculated on the results obtained for a normal plasma pool in 2 series of respectively 7 and 6 independent runs were <10% for ETP-APC, peak height-APC, ST-APC, PT +/-APC, and 10-20% for the other parameters studied. CV of the ETP -APC/+APC ratio was 15%.

PSA, factor II (FII), FV, FVIII, F-TFPI, TPS, FPS, and fibrinogen level when not previously determined on fresh plasma, were also measured on this plasma sample, using reagents from Stago (Asnières, France). FV level was checked in order to verify that storage did not alter the quality of plasma samples

Statistical analysis of TGT results

Distribution of each parameter was tested for normality and transformed variables were used for non-parametric distributions. Mean levels were given in arithmetic form. Analysis of variance and Fisher test were used to compare the baseline characteristics of subjects. Multiple comparison procedures including the Bonferroni correction were used to assess the differences in thrombin generation parameters between subgroups. Stepwise multiple linear regressions were used to assess the relative contribution of haemostatic variables to the difference in each thrombin generation parameter between subgroups. Statistical analysis used procedures available in the Statistical Analysis System (SAS) software (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC, USA. Annual incidences of VTE were calculated by dividing the

number of symptomatic relatives by the total number of observation years. Observation time was defined as the period from the age of 15 years until the end of the observation period, or until the first episode of VTE. Freedom of VTE was analysed by the Kaplan-Meier method.

RESULTS

Genetic study

Information concerning thrombosis history, and plasma PS levels in the probands and mutated family members are shown in Table 1. A personal history of VT was present in 28 probands; P10, asymptomatic, was explored because of a family history of VT; P24 had a history of distal arterial thrombosis in association with a systemic lupus. Other biological risk factors for thrombosis were present in 3 probands (heterozygosity for a detrimental *PROC* mutation in P22 and for the *F2* nt 20210G>A substitution in P24 and 29), but in no relative. Thrombosis antecedents were present in one 1st degree relative in 9 families, and in 4 relatives in another kindred.

Nineteen different mutations were found in 29 probands and in 28 relatives. Fifty-three subjects were heterozygotes. Two individuals were homozygotes, and two others were compound heterozygotes. We found 12 mutations [c.143A>G (p.Glu48Gly), c.271T>C (p.Ser91Pro), c.359A>G (p.Gln120Arg), c.360G>C (p.Gln120His), c.358C>G (p.Gln120Glu), c.469G>C (p.Asp157His), c.469G>A (p.Asp157Asn), c.481T>C (p.Cys161Arg), c.538G>A (p.Gly180Arg), c.566G>A (p.Gly189Asp), c.611A>C (p.Glu204Ala), c.656A>G (p.Asn219Ser)] which, to the best of our knowledge, were not previously reported. We also found 6 previously described detrimental changes [c.119G>T (p.Arg40Leu), c.233C>T (p.Thr78Met), c.284G>A (p.Gly95Glu), c.301C>T (p.Arg101Cys), c.635G>A (p.Cys217Tyr) ,

c.728A>T which induces the loss of Ile244 and Asp245] and a substitution previously reported as a neutral polymorphism [c.698G>A (p.Arg233Lys)].

No mutation was found in 7 asymptomatic relatives which presented with normal PS levels.

Thrombin generation tests

Relatives non-carrier of *PROS1* mutations and healthy subjects were combined in the analyses since no significant differences in descriptive characteristics or TG parameters were found among the subjects.

General characteristics are reported in Table 2. Age, factor II, FV, FVIII, fibrinogen mean levels were similar among the groups. F-TFPI level was higher in type II than in type I/III deficient patients. As expected, PSA and FPS levels were clearly low in *PROS1* type I/III mutation carriers and mildly decreased in PS Herleen carriers. In type II mutation carriers, mean PSA was borderline. PSA/FPS ratio was significantly decreased in patients with type II mutations. Sixty-six among these 102 subjects were asymptomatic.

Multiple regression analysis revealed significant positive influence of FII ($r=0.44$, $p<0.001$, and $r=0.29$, $p=0.003$) and fibrinogen ($r=0.39$, $p=0.002$ and $r=0.25$, $p=0.01$) on ETP and peak height in the absence of APC; PS (PSA $r=-0.23$, $p=0.02$, FPS $r=-0.18$, $p=0.06$) and FV ($r=0.29$, $p=0.02$) had a mild significant influence on ETP only and FVIII on peak height only ($r=0.21$, $p=0.03$). In the presence of APC, ETP and peak height were highly dependent on PS (PSSTA: $r=-0.69$ $p<0.0001$, FPS: $r=-0.64$, $p<0.0001$) and F-TFPI ($r=-0.43$, $p<0.0001$), and a mild influence of FVIII on both parameters was observed ($r=0.21$, $p=0.03$).

Overall comparison demonstrated significant inter-group differences for ETP and no significant difference in lag time or start tail. Table 3 shows the influence of *PROS1* defects on ETP and peak height. Both the statistical significance and the means were adjusted for age, sex, personal history of VTE, and for FII, fibrinogen, FV and FVIII, which had significant influence on these parameters. ETP in the absence of APC was 20% higher in carriers of *PROS1* mutations than in non-mutated subjects, whatever the type of defect. Highly significant differences between type I/III or type II mutation carriers and non-mutated subjects for both ETP and peak height in the presence of APC and for ETP and peak ratios (demonstrating an APC resistance) were observed ($p < 0.0001$). Thrombin generation in the presence of APC was indeed 3 fold higher in patients with PS type I/III deficiency than in PS Herleen carriers or subjects without mutations and 2 fold higher in patients with type II mutations. Significance was lost after adjustment on PSA which explained more than 80% of inter-group differences in the presence of APC, demonstrating that in this condition the effects on TGT are mainly due to PS defects, and 30-60% of inter-group differences, showing a lower contribution, in the absence of APC. Further adjustment on F-TFPI did not change the results. No significant differences between PS Herleen carriers and non mutated subjects were observed. There was no significant difference in TGT parameters between individuals who had suffered VT and those who had not.

***PROS1* mutations and thromboembolic history**

Characteristics of the relatives studied and incidences of VT events (deep or superficial VT or PE) are given in Table 4, and event free survival curves for VT are shown in Figure 1. The 15 non-mutated relatives from the 30 families studied were

asymptomatic. Eight among 37 relatives with type I/III mutation and 2 among 21 relatives with type II mutation displayed a thrombosis history. Annual incidence of VT in relatives with type I/III mutation was 0.56 (0.17-0.95). Heterozygosity for a *PROS1* type I/III mutation conferred an odds ratio for VT of at least 4.3 (95% CI 0.3-69.0) as compared with the non-mutated relatives from the type I/III group. However, these estimations are not fully reliable due to the absence of VT event among non-carriers. Incidence was 2 fold lower in relatives with type II mutation [0.24 (0-0.58)]. However, the difference was non significant ($p=0.22$).

DISCUSSION

The 12 novel mutations, which affect residues 48, 91, 120, 157, 161, 180, 189, 204, or 219 could explain a qualitative deficiency for the following reasons:

Firstly, the affected residues, except Ser 91, are highly conserved in PS among mammalian species.

Secondly, most novel mutations (-except those at positions 204 and 219-) are located in regions of PS (GLA, TSR, EGF1 and 2) known to be crucial for APC cofactor activity [16-19]. Among these mutations, Glu 48, Ser 91 and Gln 120 are located “at strategic positions”. Glu 48 is located in a crucial ω loop of the GLA region involved in interaction of PS with anionic PL surfaces [16], and Ser 91 is located at a site where cleavage by thrombin leads to PS inactivation [17]. Gln 120 together with Asp 119 and Asp 136 in EGF1 could be part of the principal functional interaction site for APC [20]. A p. Gln 120 Ala variant expressed in vitro and analysed in a TG assay was recently reported to have severely reduced APC cofactor activity [20]. Residues 204 and 219 are located in EGF3 which has less understood functions. However, these residues belong to typical Ca^{2+} binding consensus sequences

possibly important for the structural integrity of PS as specific cooperative effect of EGF2 and EGF3 for calcium binding have been demonstrated [21]. Moreover, a p.Glu204Gly PS variant expressed in vitro was previously reported to have decreased anticoagulant function [10]. In addition, functional importance of the EGF domains is supported by previous description of natural mutations associated with type II PS deficiency at positions 144, 157, 175, 196 and 217 [5].

Thirdly, p.Cys161Arg, p.Ser91Pro and p.Gly180Arg may induce significant modifications of the protein structure due to disruption of a disulfide bridge for the first one or differences in physicochemical characteristics for the others.

Lastly, cosegregation observed in families with mutations at position 91, 189 and 219 and observation of type II deficiency in unrelated carriers of distinct mutations at position 120 support their detrimental character.

Interestingly, among carriers of p.Gln120Glu, two consanguineous patients were homozygotes and another subject was a compound heterozygote, carrier of both p.Gln120Glu and p.Thr78Met mutations. Low PS antigen level in these patients suggests a significant effect of p.Gln120Glu on both function and expression or metabolism of PS. The consequences of p.Cys161Arg in the family reported here are not clear, with borderline FPS levels and normal PSA/FPS ratios observed in 3 among 4 heterozygous carriers. However, a patient previously studied in our laboratory heterozygous for another mutation at the same position (p.Cys161Gly) (-not initially reported as type II-) displayed in fact also a qualitative phenotype (PSA/FPS: 0.5-0.75 on 2 different occasions) [5].

Five mutations (p.Arg40Leu, p.Gly95Glu p.Thr78Met, p.Arg101Cys, p.Ile244-Asp245 del) had been previously described, and found associated with type II deficiency [5, 7, 22].

p.Arg233Lys was the unique mutation found in probands 22 and 23. However, as Arg233Lys was previously reported to be a neutral polymorphism [5], its presence probably does not explain plasma levels.

Absence of mutation was observed in only one proband (P24) in whom an acquired PS abnormality cannot be excluded accounting for the clinical context (systemic lupus), even if no antiphospholipid or anti PS IgG (Zymuphen anti PS IgG, Hyphen BioMed, Neuville s/Oise, France) could be detected.

Finally, mutations possibly explaining decreased PSA/FPS ratios were found in 27 among the 30 probands (90%) studied documenting the usefulness of Staclot PS for type II mutation screening, when applied to probands with no cause of “false positive” results (i.e FV Leiden, FVIII>250%) [12, 13]. In relatives, the assay was not 100% sensitive as illustrated by the observation of fully normal PSA in 6 among the 27 heterozygotes studied (carriers of Arg40Leu (3), Glu48Gly (1), Arg101Cys (1) or Asn219Ser (1) respectively). However, PSA/FPS ratio was decreased in 3 among them. Possible explanations for “false-negative” results are the following: firstly, the nature of the assay, based on a modified APTT, therefore possibly sensitive to negative as well as positive interferences; secondly, a global increase in PS level due to acquired conditions; thirdly, a genetic origin: phenotypic variability in Thr78Met carriers was previously observed, and explained by the “mild” influence of the mutation on both secretion and function of PS [6]. A mild influence of the mutation could similarly explain phenotypic variability associated with heterozygosity for Arg40Leu or Lys50Glu [5], or other mutations reported here.

We used thrombinography to gain insight into the influence of type II mutations carrying on procoagulant potential. It was previously reported that CAT monitoring performed at low TF concentration (1pM) in the absence of APC and at

high concentration (10-15pM) in the presence of APC are conditions with an optimal sensitivity to the activity of the TFPI/PS system [23, 24]. In such conditions, pooled plasma from heterozygous type I PS deficient individuals generated 3-5 fold more thrombin than normal plasma [25]. In accordance with this finding, in a large group of heterozygous carriers of type I/III mutations, we found a significant APC resistance in TGTs performed at 4.8pM TF, which can be fully explained by PS defects.

Interestingly, in the study by Castoldi et al., full length TFPI and PS low levels were simultaneously observed in PS type I deficient patients, and TFPI was shown to contribute significantly to the increased TG observed in PS deficient plasma. Full normalization of TG was only obtained through simultaneous normalization of both PS and TFPI levels [25]. More recently, Castoldi et al. reported that TFPI levels are reduced in type I but normal in type III PS deficiency [26]. In the present study, mean F-TFPI level was indeed lower in the 12 PS type I deficient subjects [mean (SD): 7.4 (3.5) ng/ml] than in the 23 type III deficient subjects [8.4 (3.8)]; however, the difference was non significant and F-TFPI contribution to inter-group ETP and peak height variations was mild.

At 4.8pM TF in the absence of APC, sensitivity of the assay to the activity of the TFPI/PS system is milder. Seré et al, reported that, at 3.5pM TF, ETP increase was only 20% after full neutralization of PS [23]. This may explain why we observed relatively mild effects at 4.8pM and a weak contribution of PS defects to inter-group ETP differences.

PS Herleen contains a S501P mutation that results in loss of N-linked glycosylation at position 499. PS Herleen has a reduced half-life in vivo [27] which may explain the association of PS Herleen heterozygosity with mildly reduced levels of plasma FPS and the observation of clearly low FPS level in homozygotes [28].

Whether the risk of VT is increased in PS Herleen heterozygous subjects remains doubtful; the prevalence of the S501P mutation is indeed rather high in healthy populations (around 0.5%) and no significant association was found between PS Herleen carrying and VT [29]. PS Herleen allele may be in fact significantly involved in the occurrence of VT only in individuals who carry other genetic traits [28, 30]. We did not observe any influence of PS Herleen on TGT parameters except on ETP-APC, supporting no more than a mild influence on procoagulant potential.

To the best of our knowledge, the influence of type II mutations on CAT parameters has not been studied yet. Our finding of a significant 2-fold increased ETP+APC and ETP ratio in carriers of type II mutations compared to subjects with no defect or PS Herleen carriers is consistent with a procoagulant phenotype and suggests that type II inherited deficiency may be a risk factor for VT.

Recent studies on risk of a first VT event in carriers of PS type I/III inherited deficiency reported annual incidences ranging from 0.27 to 1.5% in line with our own result [31-35]. To the best of our knowledge, the risk of VT associated with type II defects has not yet been studied. In the present study, no significant influence on the risk of VT could be demonstrated. However, the number of relatives investigated was small and should be increased for obtaining more reliable estimate of the risk.

APPENDIX

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DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors state that they have no conflict of interest.

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Table 1: Genetic study: characteristics of probands and mutated relatives

Family (F) number	Subjects (n)	Men (n)	Age (yrs) (mean, SD)	PROS1 mutation : HUGO nomenclature	mutation: ISTH numbering	PSA % (mean, SD)	FPS % (mean, SD)	TPS % (mean SD)	PSA/FPS (mean, SD)	VT (n)	1 st VT localization (number of subjects)	Age at 1 st VT (yrs) (mean, SD)	subjects with unprovoked 1 st VT (n)	At risk situation without VT (n)
PROBANDS (P)														
1	1	0	46	Arg40Leu	-2	28	54		0.52	2	LL	41	no	5
2, 3, 4, 25	4	1	48.3 (7.6)	Thr78Met	37	48.2 (9.2)	72.0 (17.7)	81.5 (10.7)	0.67 (0.05)	8	PE (2), LL (3)	26.2 (4.5)	no	7
5	1		72	Ser91Pro	50	39	91	78	0.43	1	LL	71	no	3
29, 30	2	0	41.5 (13.4)	Gly95Glu	54	55.0 (4.2)	78.5 (4.9)	92.0 (11.3)	0.70 (0.01)	2	PE, LL			no
10, 28	2	2	52.0 (12.7)	Arg101Cys	60	48.0 (16.9)	81.0 (14.1)	83.5 (7.8)	0.58 (0.11)	1	PE		1	
7	1	0	47	Gln120Arg	79	37	58	54	0.64	1	arm	46	no	2
6	1	1	24	Gln120Glu (Ho)	79	2	39	48	0.05	1	LL	24	1	
11, 13	2	1	29.5 (12.0)	Asp157His	116	26.5 (14.8)	56.0 (4.2)	62.5 (7.8)	0.46 (0.23)	2	LL (1), PE (2)	29.0 (12.7)	1	1
12	1	1	63	Asp157Asn	116	41	74	78	0.55	1	LL	60	1	
9	1	1	50	Cys161Arg	120	51	64	77	0.8	1	PE	25	no	
14	1	1	50	Gly180Arg	139	45	75	65	0.6	1	LL	50	no	no
15	1	0	40	Gly189Asp	148	35	50	69	0.7	2	cerebral	23	1	
18	1	0	60	Glu204Ala	163	23	74	84	0.31	2	PE	57	1	
27	1	0	35	Cys217Tyr	176	36	64	83	0.56	1	LL	33	no	2
16, 19, 20, 21	4	3	58.0 (14.3)	Asn219Ser	178	48.5 (14.6)	90.7 (22.8)	88.7 (17.0)	0.54 (0.13)	6	LL (4), PE (1)	53.0 (14.8)	no	3
22,23	2	2	35.5 (2.1)	Arg233Lys	192	50.5 (9.2)	78.0 (15.5)	85.0 (2.8)	0.65 (0.01)	3	LL+PE (2)	35.0 (2.8)	2	
26	1	0	26	Arg40Leu+Glu48Gly	-2/7	23	38	61	0.61	2	LL+PE	21	no	no
17	1	1	16	Ile244-Asp245 Del	203-204	41	67	62	0.61	1	LL	15	no	no
8	1	0	37	Gln120His+Thr78Met	79/37	22	40	45	0.55	1	LL	21	no	no
24	1	1	37	No mutation		56	73	55	0.77	no				
RELATIVES(R)														
1	3	2	21.0 (2)	Arg40Leu	-2	84 (16.5)	77.7 (6.6)		1.09 (0.28)	no				
26	1	0	53	Arg40Leu	-2	67	61	99	1.10	no				3
26	1	1	52	Glu48Gly	7	67	97	97	0.69	no				no
2	1	1	34.0	Thr78Met	37	63	89	81	0.71	no				1
3	2	2	19.0 (1.4)	Thr78Met	37	39 (4.2)	69.5 (3.5)	62.5 (7.8)	0.56 (0.03)	no				
5	2	2	55.5 (21.9)	Ser91Pro	50	56.5 (2.1)	88.0 (9.9)	79.5 (4.9)	0.65 (0.05)	no				1
30	1	1	63	Gly95Glu	54	60	86	80	0.70	no				no
28	3	2	41.0 (15.5)	Arg101Cys	60	56.0 (14.7)	72.7 (19.1)	75.3 (6.7)	0.77 (0.01)	2	RCV(1), LL (1)	69, 22	1	3
6	1	1	15	Gln120Glu (Ho)	79	2	44	71	0.05	1	LL+VC	15	1	
7	1	0	18	Gln120Arg	79	40	69	62	0.58	no				
8	2	0	57 (21.2)	Gln120His	79	57.5 (4.9)	67.0 (5.7)	78.0 (5.7)	0.86 (0)	no				3
9	3	1	37.0 (34.6)	Cys161Arg	120	47.3 (6.3)	60.3 (2.3)	83.0 (6.2)	0.80 (0.10)	no				
15	2	1	38.0 (36.8)	Gly189Asp	148	49.0 (4.2)	80.0 (8.5)	93.5 (7.8)	0.60 (0.10)	1	LL	54	1	1
16	3	1	60.7 (13.4)	Asn219Ser	178	59.3 (11.0)	90.3 (2.5)	80.7 (13.6)	0.66 (0.13)	no				14
19	1	1	13	Asn219Ser	178	39	83	88	0.47	no				no
17	1	0	51	Ile244-Asp245Del	203-204	41	62	86	0.66	1	LL	35	no	1

Lower limit of normal range: PSA, FPS, TPS, men: 60%, pre-menopausal women: 50%, post-menopausal women: 55%; APS/FPS ratio: 0.8; no: zero

LL: lower limb, RCV: retinal central vein, PE: pulmonary embolism, VC: vena cava

Table 2: Thrombin generation tests: characteristics of the study population

Group	1 : No defect	2: PS Herleen	3 : Type I/III	4 : Type II	P*
n	26	15	35	26	
Age (yrs)	37.5 (15.9)	42.3 (16.1)	39.9 (14.3)	45.8 (15.4)	0.23
Women	23 (88.5)	13 (86.7)	20 (57.1)	12 (46.1)	0.002
Symptomatic	1 (3.9)	4 (26.7)	18 (51.4)	13 (50.0)	<0.0001
<i>PROS1</i> mutations (n patients**)			p.Glu67Ala (3), p.Tyr85Stop (1), p.Tyr182Stop (4), p.Cys186Tyr (2), p.Val309Phe (1), p.Glu319Stop (2), p.Asp333Glu (1), p.Leu446Phe (1), p.Gly448Glu (1), p.Cys434Stop (1), p.Cys475Arg (1), p.Cys475Stop (2), p.Val510Stop (2), p.Tyr560Stop (3), p.Glu593Stop (1), c.235-1G>A (1), c.236_241delinsAA (1), c.76+TA>G (2), c.469+4C>T (1), c.1155-1G>A (1), c.1492 -3T>G (1), c.433_434insTT (1), abnormal MLPA (1)	p.Arg40Leu (7) p.Arg41Leu (2) p.Thr78Met (4) p.Glu48Gly (1) p.Arg101Cys (4) p.Gly180Arg (1) p.Cys217Tyr (1) p.Asn219Ser (6)	
FII%	94.0 (6.5)	89.6 (15.3)	95.1 (10.89)	92.0 (12.0)	0.39
FV%	94.2 (15.4)	95.3 (15.0)	100.5 (20.9)	98.5 (21.0)	0.59
Fibrinogen g/L	2.9 (0.5)	2.9 (0.6)	2.9 (0.7)	3.0 (0.7)	0.94
FVIII%	108.8 (44.9)	110.5 (27.9)	111.8 (49.6)	133.8 (53.6)	0.20
PSA%	87.3 (14.9)	61.2 (16.2)	32.2 (14.4)	53.9 (14.6)	<0.0001
FPS%	78.9 (11.3)	52.5 (14.9)	29.1 (12.3)	70.1 (19.9)	<0.0001
PSA/FPS	1.1 (0.1)	1.2 (0.1)	1.1 (0.2)	0.8 (0.2)	<0.0001
F-TFPI ng/ml	9.0 (3.1)	9.5 (3.6)	8.0 (3.6)	11.4 (4.3)	0.01

All patients studied are heterozygotes

Values are means (SD) or n(%);* p ANOVA for continuous variables or p Fisher test for categorical variables

Inter-group comparison	2 vs 1	3 vs 1	4 vs 1	4 vs 3	4 vs 2	3 vs 2
PSA	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	ns	<0.0001
FPS	<0.0001	<0.0001	ns	<0.0001	0.0004	<0.0001
PSA/FPS	ns	ns	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	ns
F-TFPI	ns	ns	ns	0.0009	ns	ns

Table 3: Results of thrombin generation tests

Group	1: No defect (n=26)		2: PSH (n=15)		3: Type I (n=35)		4: Type II (n=26)		p
	m	SD	m	SD	m	SD	m	SD	
ETP-APC (nM.min)	1844	357	2160	324	2196	354	2220	511	0.002
ETP+APC (nM.min)	447	344	515	350	1408	517	997	543	<0.0001
ETP ratio%	25.2	13.7	23.7	15.6	63.2	18.8	66.6	20.3	<0.0001
PH-APC (nM IIa)	339.2	71.3	349.0	43.6	381.9	61.2	379.1	76.8	0.07
PH+APC (nM IIa)	74.4	56.3	69.2	55.9	235.5	103.4	143.9	82.0	<0.0001
PH ratio%	22.0	12.8	19.7	15.6	60.5	21.9	38.4	20.5	<0.0001

Inter-group comparison

	1 vs 2	3 vs 1	3 vs 2	4 vs 1	4 vs 2	4 vs 3
ETP-APC	0.007	0.0007	ns	0.0008	ns	ns
ETP+APC	ns	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0013	0.0005
ETP ratio%	ns	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0004	0.0005	<0.0001
PH+APC	ns	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0038	0.0043	<0.0001
PH ratio%	ns	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0050	0.0033	<0.0001

IIa: thrombin

Table 4: Thromboembolic history in adult relatives with or without PROS1 type I/II or type II mutations

<i>PROS1</i> mutation	Type I/III		(21 families)		Type II		(9 families)	<i>p</i>
	Non mutated		Mutated		Non mutated		Mutated	
Number of relatives	10		37		15		21	
Women (n, %)	8 (80)		23 (64)		8 (53)		9 (43)	NS
Age at enrolment (yrs) (mean, SD)	42.7 (14.8)		40.8 (17.1)		49.5 (17.4)		40.0 (18.6)	NS
Symptomatic subjects	0		8		0		2	NS
Age at 1st VT (yrs) (mean, SD)			34.8 (15.4)				47.0 (31.1)	NS
Observation period (person.yrs)	427		1417		742		826	
Annual Incidence of VT (%) (95% CI)			0.56 (0.17-0.95)				0.24 (0-0.58)	NS

Figure 1: Kaplan-Meier event-free survival curves comparing VT events in relatives with and without type I/III or type II *PROS1* mutation. Number of exposed relatives are indicated in parentheses.

